



State of Utah

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UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY: SEPTEMBER 2012

Statistics generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D.C., derived from monthly employer (employment) and household (unemployment) surveys.

SALT LAKE CITY—Utah's nonfarm wage and salaried job count for September 2012, as generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), expanded by 2.0 percent compared against the employment level for September 2011. This is a 12-month increase of 24,400 jobs and raises total wage and salary employment to 1,251,600.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate—generated by BLS—is Utah's other primary indicator of current labor market conditions and registers 5.4 percent, a noticeable drop from last month's 5.8 percent. Approximately 73,100 Utahns are considered to be actively unemployed. The current United States unemployment rate, as compared to last month, fell three-tenths of a percentage point to 7.8 percent.

As estimated this month, most of Utah's industrial sectors are contributing to job growth, with the two exceptions being leisure and hospitality, and government. Professional and business services stands heads-and-tails beyond all other industries by adding 11,400 jobs over the past 12 months. The next highest accumulation is in financial activities at 2,600. Over half of all Utah job growth is occurring in professional and business services.

Utah's unemployment rate dropped four-tenths of a percentage point this month, moving to 5.4 percent. This is influenced by the three-tenths of a percentage point drop at the national level, as all state unemployment rates key off the national profile. The unemployment rate and the employment growth estimates are derived from two separate surveys. They have disagreed at times in the past. Future revisions to the data generally bring the two series into alignment. With additional information now available through March 2012, it is known the employment growth estimates will be moved higher when the data series is revised at the beginning of 2013.

Goods Producing

Natural resources and mining remain one of Utah's strongest growth sectors with employment gains over-the-year of 5.8 percent, or 700 jobs. Half of this originated in the Uintah Basin, the other half largely developed in Salt Lake County.

Construction employment is growing in response to an improving housing environment in Utah. While the housing environment still has a sizeable way to go toward recovery, prices are starting to rise, home building permits are up, and traffic and sales are on the rise. This is

**September 2012
Labor Market Indicators**

Utah
Employment % Change: 2.0%
Employment # Change: 24,400
Unemployment Rate: 5.4%

United States
Employment Change: 1.4%
Unemployment Rate: 7.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

translating into more homes being built, and thus an increase in construction jobs tied to home building.

Service Producing

Utah's largest employment sector is Trade, Transportation, and Utilities. Estimated employment gains of 2,300 over the past 12 months is a growth rate of 1.0 percent.

The Professional and Business Services sector added the most new jobs in Utah over the past year at 11,400. Half is coming from the professional, scientific, and technical side, which is an area that generally requires greater levels of education for employment and also returns higher-than-average wages. These include accounting, engineering, design services, computer systems design, and consulting services, among others. The remainder is coming from an assortment of services such as security, landscaping, janitorial, building maintenance, and waste management.

Industrial designations are presented regularly in this brief as generated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics using standard North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries and groupings. It is possible to create non-standard industrial groups by re-arranging NAICS code classifications. Hybrid industries can be assembled and have gained usage, but have not become standard groupings due to non-uniformity of definition and also overlapping with the standard NAICS designations.

Life Science industries are an assemblage of medical manufacturing and laboratories, research and development industries, biotechnology, and environmental services. In Utah this designation employs around 26,400 workers and makes up about 2.1 percent of all Utah employment. This was an industry that did not swoon during the recent recession—in fact it grew at a roughly 3.0-percent yearly pace from 2009 through early 2011. The industry is still growing in Utah, but recent employment gains have tempered somewhat, to around 1.5 to 2.0 percent.

Information Technology is a larger and more robust cluster in Utah. Its employment of roughly 48,300 is closer to 4.0 percent of total Utah employment. And it has been growing around 7.0 percent over the past half year. Gains are seen in software publishing, computer programming, and internet shopping, among others.

* Additional analysis and tables <http://jobs.utah.gov/wi/pubs/une/index.html>

* Utah's October employment information will be released at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, November 16, 2012.

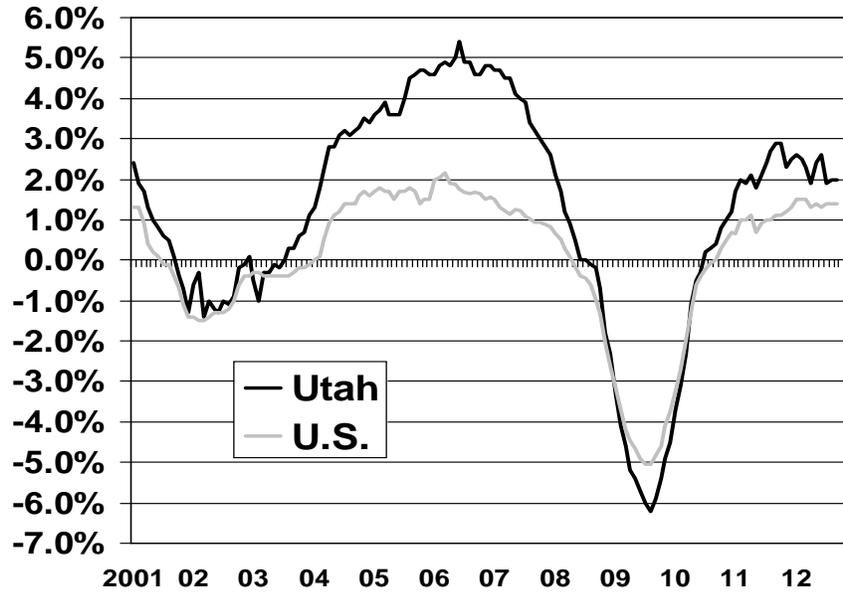
* County unemployment rates for September will be posted on or shortly after October 21 at <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/pubs/une/season.pdf>

Utah Nonagricultural Jobs by Industry and Components of the Labor Force

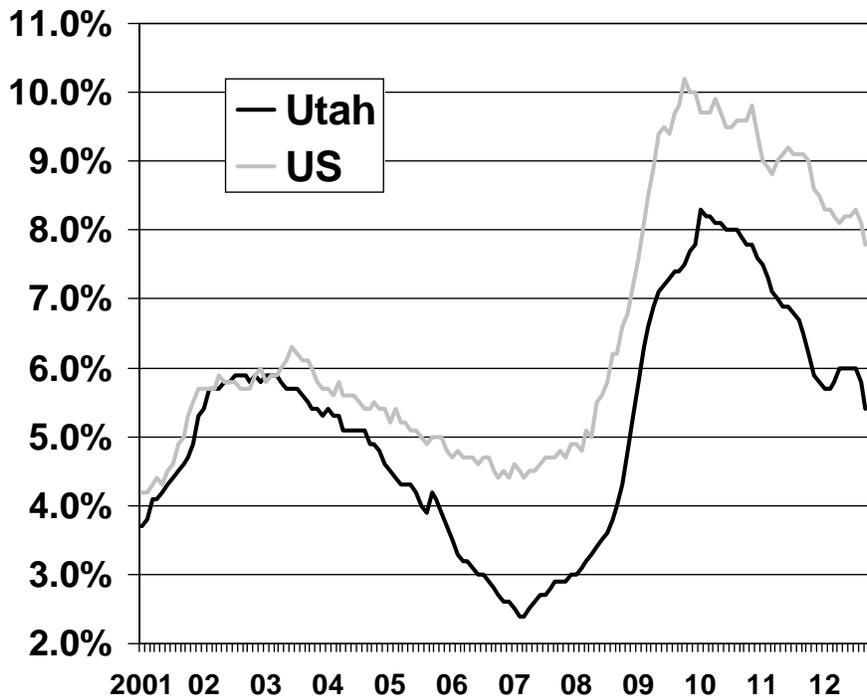
Numbers are in thousands	Sept.(p) 2012	Sept.(r) 2011	Percentage Change	Aug.(r) 2012	Aug.(r) 2011	Percentage Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (seasonally-adjusted)	1,357.9	1,332.6	1.9	1,355.5	1,333.7	1.6
Employed	1,284.8	1,246.6	3.1	1,276.8	1,244.6	2.6
Unemployed	73.1	86.0	-15.0	78.7	89.1	-11.7
Unemployment Rate	5.4	6.5		5.8	6.7	
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (Thousands)	1,251.6	1,227.2	2.0	1,234.4	1,210.4	2.0
Not seasonally-adjusted						
PRIVATE SECTOR	1,028.9	1,004.1	2.5	1,026.3	1,004.2	2.2
GOODS PRODUCING	201.0	196.9	2.1	202.1	196.9	2.6
Natural Resources, and Mining	12.7	12.0	5.8	12.8	12.0	6.7
Construction	70.1	69.0	1.6	70.3	69.4	1.3
Construction of Buildings	13.4	12.8	4.7	13.2	12.7	3.9
Heavy and Civil Engineering	11.5	10.8	6.5	11.4	10.7	6.5
Specialty Trade Contractors	45.2	45.4	-0.4	45.7	46.0	-0.7
Manufacturing	118.2	115.9	2.0	119.0	115.5	3.0
Durable Goods	77.4	75.2	2.9	78.0	75.0	4.0
Primary and Fabricated Metals	15.8	15.6	1.3	15.8	15.6	1.3
Computer and Electronic Products	14.8	14.3	3.5	14.9	14.2	4.9
Transportation and Equipment Manufacturing	11.4	11.0	3.6	11.3	11.0	2.7
Non-Durable Goods	40.8	40.7	0.2	41.0	40.5	1.2
SERVICES PROVIDING	1,050.6	1,030.3	2.0	1,032.3	1,013.5	1.9
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	236.1	233.8	1.0	236.7	236.0	0.3
Wholesale Trade	48.7	46.7	4.3	48.6	46.7	4.1
Retail Trade	138.2	137.3	0.7	138.5	139.2	-0.5
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	17.2	16.7	3.0	16.9	16.7	1.2
Food and Beverage Stores	21.0	22.0	-4.5	21.2	21.9	-3.2
General Merchandise Stores	29.4	29.4	0.0	29.3	29.5	-0.7
Transportation and Utilities	49.2	49.8	-1.2	49.6	50.1	-1.0
Utilities	3.9	4.0	-2.5	4.0	4.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	45.3	45.8	-1.1	45.6	46.1	-1.1
Air Transportation	6.8	6.8	0.0	6.8	6.8	0.0
Truck Transportation	20.1	19.4	3.6	20.1	19.4	3.6
Information	31.1	29.2	6.5	31.5	29.9	5.4
Publishing Industries	8.9	8.7	2.3	8.9	8.7	2.3
Motion Picture and Sound Recording	3.3	3.5	-5.7	3.5	3.8	-7.9
Telecommunications	4.9	4.8	2.1	4.9	4.8	2.1
Internet Service Providers	7.1	7.0	1.4	7.1	7.0	1.4
Financial Activities	72.9	70.3	3.7	72.7	70.4	3.3
Finance and Insurance	56.1	52.7	6.5	55.9	52.6	6.3
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	16.8	17.6	-4.5	16.8	17.8	-5.6
Professional and Business Services	174.0	162.6	7.0	170.9	163.3	4.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	74.0	69.3	6.8	72.9	68.6	6.3
Architectural, Engineering, and Related	12.1	12.0	0.8	12.3	12.1	1.7
Computer Systems Design and Related	18.1	16.5	9.7	17.7	16.5	7.3
Management of Companies and Enterprises	19.2	18.8	2.1	19.1	18.8	1.6
Administration & Support						
& Waste Management & Remediation	80.8	74.5	8.5	78.9	75.9	4.0
Employment Services	21.7	21.5	0.9	20.8	21.2	-1.9
Business Support Services	17.2	16.7	3.0	17.2	16.8	2.4
Education and Health Services	163.8	161.4	1.5	157.7	154.9	1.8
Educational Services	39.4	38.5	2.3	34.3	32.2	6.5
Health Services and Social Assistance	124.4	122.9	1.2	123.4	122.7	0.6
Ambulatory Health Care Services	50.8	50.6	0.4	50.5	50.7	-0.4
Hospitals	33.3	32.8	1.5	33.1	32.8	0.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	23.3	22.8	2.2	23.2	22.8	1.8
Social Assistance	17.0	16.7	1.8	16.6	16.4	1.2
Leisure and Hospitality	116.1	116.3	-0.2	119.5	118.3	1.0
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	18.5	19.8	-6.6	19.0	20.1	-5.5
Accommodation and Food Services	97.6	96.5	1.1	100.5	98.2	2.3
Accommodation	17.8	17.3	2.9	18.8	18.5	1.6
Food Services and Drinking Places	79.8	79.2	0.8	81.7	79.7	2.5
Other Services	33.9	33.6	0.9	35.2	34.5	2.0
Government	222.7	223.1	-0.2	208.1	206.2	0.9
Federal Government	33.9	35.9	-5.6	34.1	36.6	-6.8
Federal Defense	16.6	17.0	-2.4	16.5	17.0	-2.9
Other Federal Government	17.3	18.9	-8.5	17.6	19.6	-10.2
State Government	69.6	68.8	1.2	66.0	61.9	6.6
State Schools	38.7	38.0	1.8	35.3	33.4	5.7
Other State Government	30.9	30.8	0.3	30.7	28.5	7.7
Local Government	119.2	118.4	0.7	108.0	107.7	0.3
Local Education	64.2	65.1	-1.4	53.5	54.0	-0.9
Other Local Government	55.0	53.3	3.2	54.5	53.7	1.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS); Current Employment Statistics (CES). October 18, 2012.
p = preliminary r = revised

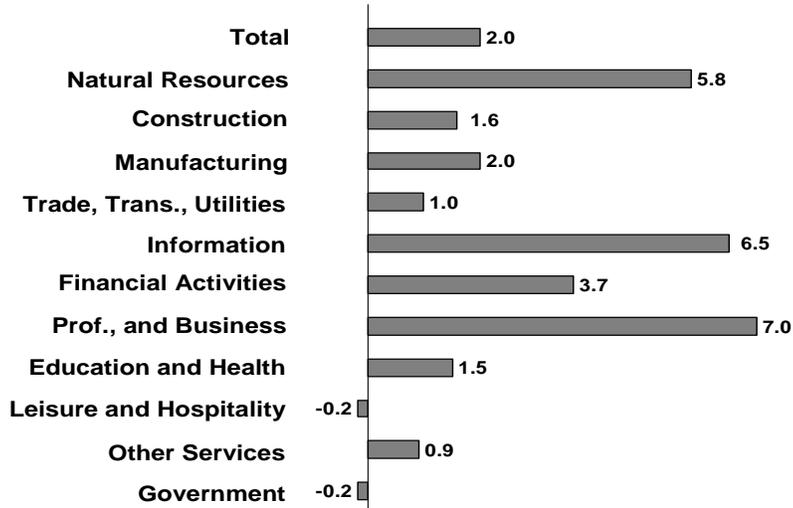
Year-Over Percent Change in Nonfarm Jobs



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates



Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Percent Change) September 2011 - 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Utah Nonfarm Industry Profile (Numeric Change) September 2011 – 2012



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S COUNTIES

	September 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	September 2011 <i>Actual</i>	Percent Change	August 2012 <i>Estimate</i>	July 2012 <i>Estimate</i>
BEAVER	2,091	2,103	-0.6	2,068	2,038
BOX ELDER	16,306	16,049	1.6	16,198	16,154
CACHE	51,938	50,832	2.2	49,189	48,518
CARBON	9,375	9,419	-0.5	9,191	9,112
DAGGETT	455	473	-3.7	455	472
DAVIS	109,239	107,539	1.6	109,800	109,659
DUCHESNE	9,243	8,254	12.0	9,279	9,172
EMERY	3,368	3,560	-5.4	3,376	3,369
GARFIELD	2,791	2,808	-0.6	2,794	2,778
GRAND	5,269	5,029	4.8	5,402	5,466
IRON	15,669	15,630	0.3	14,096	14,068
JUAB	3,069	3,037	1.1	3,110	3,101
KANE	3,346	3,295	1.5	3,392	3,349
MILLARD	4,015	4,006	0.2	3,930	3,931
MORGAN	1,832	1,828	0.2	1,803	1,748
PIUTE	291	291	-0.1	256	243
RICH	773	730	5.9	890	882
SALT LAKE	611,254	588,817	3.8	608,249	604,315
SAN JUAN	4,355	4,342	0.3	4,342	4,126
SANPETE	7,437	7,105	4.7	6,607	6,536
SEVIER	8,327	8,065	3.2	8,259	8,187
SUMMIT	21,097	20,183	4.5	21,548	21,100
TOOELE	16,116	15,958	1.0	16,037	15,994
UINTAH	15,497	14,519	6.7	15,301	15,021
UTAH	193,736	185,917	4.2	188,097	184,956
WASATCH	6,621	6,408	3.3	6,261	6,242
WASHINGTON	49,632	47,361	4.8	49,402	48,881
WAYNE	989	998	-0.9	1,053	1,064
WEBER	92,350	90,690	1.8	92,093	91,889

Note: Numbers have been left unrounded for convenience rather than to denote accuracy.

Note: Employment numbers are not seasonally adjusted. Therefore, comparisons of employment levels from one month to the next should not be used as job creation/loss estimates between those months. Seasonal factors could be the reason. For example, employment levels in September are usually higher than in August, as school employment resumes.

Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services, Workforce Research and Analysis, 10/18/12